

shall reflect the correct TSUSA classification of the merchandise and be consistent with the rate of duty applicable to the commodity. Where correct reporting as indicated in TSUSA requires the use of more than one TSUSA commodity number, all required reporting numbers will be shown for an item on the CBP form. On CBP Form 7512 when used as an Immediate Exportation or Transportation and Exportation entry, the reporting number, in terms of the first five digits of TSUSA (TSUS), is required to be shown in the column provided on the form for "Description and Quantity of Merchandise." This code should appear to the right of that column, on the same line as the reported gross weight and value.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 59839, Nov. 22, 1977; 47 FR 29829, July 9, 1982; 65 FR 42565, July 10, 2000]

Subpart G—Special Provisions for Particular Types of Import Transactions

SOURCE: 41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999.

§ 30.80 Imports from Canada.

(a) When certain softwood lumber products described under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 4407.1000, 4409.1010, 4409.1090, and 4409.1020 are imported from Canada, import entry records are required to show a valid Canadian Province of Manufacture Code. The Canadian Province of Manufacture is determined on a first mill basis (the point at which the item was first manufactured into a covered lumber product). For purposes of determination, Province of Manufacture is the first province where the subject merchandise underwent a change in tariff classification to the tariff classes cited in this paragraph (a). The Province of Manufacture Code should replace the Country of Origin code on the CF 7501, Entry Summary form. For electronic Automated Broker Interface (ABI) entry summaries, the Canadian Province Code should be transmitted in positions 6-7 of the A40 records. These requirements apply only for imports of

certain softwood lumber products for which the Country of Origin is Canada.

(b) All other imports from Canada, including certain softwood lumber products not covered in paragraph (a) of this section, will require the two-letter designation of the Canadian Province of Origin to be reported on U.S. entry summary records. This information is required only for United States imports that under applicable CBP rules of origin are determined to originate in Canada. For nonmanufactured goods determined to be of Canadian origin, the Province of Origin is defined as the Province where the exported goods were originally grown, mined, or otherwise produced. For goods of Canadian origin that are manufactured or assembled in Canada, with the exception of the certain softwood lumber products described in paragraph (a) of this section, the Province of Origin is that in which the final manufacture or assembly is performed prior to exporting that good to the United States. In cases where the province in which the merchandise was manufactured or assembled or grown, mined, or otherwise produced is unknown, the province in which the Canadian vendor is located can be reported. For those reporting on paper forms the Province of Origin code replaces the country of origin code on the CF 7501, Entry Summary form.

(c) All electronic Automated Broker Interface (ABI) entry summaries for imports originating in Canada also require the new Canadian Province of Origin code to be transmitted for each entry summary line item in the A40 record positions 6-7.

(d) The Province of Origin code replaces the Country of Origin code only for imports that have been determined, under applicable CBP rules, to originate in Canada. Valid Canadian Province/Territory codes are:

XA—Alberta
 XB—New Brunswick
 XC—British Columbia
 XM—Manitoba
 XN—Nova Scotia
 XO—Ontario
 XP—Prince Edward Island
 XQ—Quebec
 XS—Saskatchewan
 XT—Northwest Territories
 XV—Nunavut

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XW—Newfoundland
XY—Yukon

[61 FR 60532, Nov. 29, 1996; 61 FR 65319, Dec. 12, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 24943, May 10, 1999]

§ 30.81 Imports of merchandise into Guam.

(a) Carriers of merchandise to Guam shall not be permitted to unload cargo in Guam until the master or other person in charge of the carrier shall deliver to the Government of Guam at the place of unloading a manifest, cargo list, freight list or equivalent document showing a detailed account of merchandise destined for Guam on board such carrier, with the numbers and description of the packages according to their usual name or designation.

(b) For each shipment imported into Guam except as listed in paragraph (d) of this section, the importer in Guam shall furnish to the Government of Guam at the port of entry of the merchandise at the time of or prior to taking possession of such merchandise, the commercial invoice covering the shipment attached to a copy of the bill of lading or air waybill signed by the carrier. (Where the shipment is one for which no bill of lading (or air waybill) is utilized only a copy of the commercial invoice need be furnished.) In individual cases, where warranted in the opinion of the Government of Guam, the Government of Guam may release merchandise to the consignee prior to receipt of the commercial invoice and/or bill of lading or air waybill in the case of perishable articles or other merchandise, the immediate delivery of which is necessary.

(c) Information concerning individual transactions furnished to the Government of Guam pursuant to these regulations may not be disclosed by those having possession of or access to any copies of such information for official purposes, to anyone other than the exporter or importer except as specifically directed by the Bureau of the Census.

(d) The following kinds of shipments are not to be included in the statistics on shipments from the United States to Guam and the documentation prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this

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section shall not be required for statistical purposes:

(1) Shipments to the U.S. Armed Forces;

(2) Shipments of office furniture, office equipment, and office supplies, to and for the exclusive use of U.S. Government offices;

(3) Baggage and personal effects, accompanied or unaccompanied, of persons leaving the U.S., and tools of trade, as described in § 30.56(a) and (b).

§ 30.82 Identification of U.S. merchandise returned for repair and reexport.

Import entries covering U.S. merchandise imported temporarily for repair or alteration and reexport are required to show the following statement: "Imported for Repair and Reexport."

§ 30.83 Statistical copy of mail and informal entries.

A legible copy of all mail and informal entries is required for statistical purposes. In addition to the information required to be shown for customs purposes, the value is also required to be shown for all merchandise including that not subject to duty.

Subpart H—General Administrative Provisions

SOURCE: 41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999.

§ 30.90 Confidential information, import entries and withdrawals.

The contents of the statistical copies of import entries and withdrawals on file with the Bureau of the Census are treated as confidential and will not be released without authorization by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, in accordance with the policy set forth in 19 CFR 103.4 (CBP Regulations) relating to the copies on file in CBP offices.

§ 30.91 Confidential information, Shipper's Export Declarations.

(a) *Confidential status.* The Shipper's Export Declaration is an official Department of Commerce form, prescribed jointly by the Bureau of the